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New York Daily Tribuna

TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1859.

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JOHN PITTOCK (Masonie Hall, Fifth street) is Agent for the

WILL COTTON KEEP UP? An impression has gone abroad that the world's consumption of cotten is in advance of the supply. and that to this fact its continued high price is to be attributed. This idea originated in England not as a formula, but incidentally during the discussion of the question of supply, and has thence obtained currency in this country, where more importance is awarded to it than it deserves. Its correctness may well be doubted. The present high prices are temporary, and cannot last. Causes are at work to bring them down, which have never failed to precipitate a fall. Our commercial history is crowded with reminiscences of the kind, as will be shown hereafter. If it were even probable that like causes would fail at the present time to produce like effects, there are new elements of competition about being introduced. Africa, if not already as great a cotton country as this, is in a fair way of being made so. If high prices cause alarm here and in England, they are stimulating production there. President Benson writes that the Liberians have gone into the culture of cotton and sugar in earnest, and that more has been accomplished in the way of agricultural pursuits within the past year than in the previous 40 years altogether. Four thousand pounds of African cottor have just been imported into Boston by Mr. Edward Atkinson, by way of Liverpool, and it is now being spun and woven into cloth. Samples of this pioneer fabria will soon be in the market, and we are assured it will be sold at regular prices. Here is African cotton imported by a circuitous and costly route, which can be manufactured and sold as low as the homemade article. Free-grown cotton would thus seen to be obtainable as cheaply as the siave-grown. But how much less will be the cost when imported direct from Africa, from the saving of expense of transhipment, storage, and other charge s ?

These facts admitted, the capacity of Africa to

add materially to the world's supply remains to be examined. How far she possesses this capacity is happily not a matter of conjecture. Cotton is as much a native of her soil as is the black man himself. Wherever travelers have penetrated the interior, they have found it in abundance. One of them saw at a town in the Yoruba country fifteen packages of clean cotton of red for sale, weighing 80 pounds each, and was assured by the natives that on every fourth day as macy as 1,000 to 2,000 such bags were offered for sale. This was simply the country product, with no stimulant from a foreign demand. The plant is here perennis, and thus its cultivation is far less laborious than in this country. In Abbeokuta, which abounds with towns containing 40,000 up to 120,000 inhabitante, the natives are not only growers but respufacturers of cotton: and from Lagos and the Bight of Benin in 1857, there were shipped to Brazil 200,000 cotton cloths, averaging 24 pounds each, while 7,200,000 pounds of raw cotton were shipped from that region the same year. Meantime they manufacture abandance of cloth for their own wants. While the demand was comparatively limited the supply was almost endless. This commerce had grown up before British enterprise had been directed to the wants and capabilities of these teeming regions. It saw the opportunity and embraced it. In 1852 only 1,800 pounds of African cotton reached England in 1856 the amount imported increased to 11,500, in 1857 to 35,400, and in the first half of 1858 to 100,000 pounds. The quality of this cotton was good, while its cost in England was less than Middling from New Orleans. This increase is now being stimulated by British enterprise and philanthropy. In the first two months of 1858, Mr. Thomas Clegg, of Manchester, sent out 157 gins, and had imported 1.250 bales of cotton. It is from him that the lot now being manufactured at Boston was received. Three makers of gins at Manchester have sent out 250 more, capable of cleaning 14,000 pounds of cotton daily, equivalent to 40,000 African, or 10,000 American bales annually. The natives have bought these gins with eagerness, and are calling for more. It is estimated that 2,000 are now in use among them. No sooner had commerce opened a fresh market for this spontaneous production of the soil, than a vast population, distinguished for docility and industry, set themselves to work to supply it, and the traffic soon

grew into importance. A single native trader

hardware, earthenware, calicees, and other merenandue in payment. On every hand a prodigious impulse was given to native industry. Young Africans were sent to England to be instructed in the best methods of cleaning the cotton without injury to the fiber, so as to extend the art more thoroughly on their return. Their conduct was exemplary, while their aptitude in learning all that was set before them was truly remarkable. The readiness with which the natives entered into the business of producing cotton, extending its cultivation, and of carefully preparing it for market by using gins, contrasts strongly with the unwillingness of the natives of India to employ the simplest form of modern machinery, while it gives certain token of vast moral and commercial results. The testimony of all travelers is uniform that it must starge out the slave-trade. So far, the beginning is necessarily small, as all beginnings are, attended with great difficulties and frequent desappointments, but the future is full of promise. The beginnings of American cotton culture were infinitely more contempti ple. The whole British import of American cotton for seven years, from 1784 to 1791, was only 74 bales, while the single town of Abbeokuta in Africe, in 1856 and '57, exported twenty times that quantity. The culture of cotton began here when machine building was comparatively an unknown art, and its highest efforts crude and inefficient, as well as very costly. African cultivation is met at the threshold by machinery of the best and simplest kind, proved by our own experience of balf a century to be the best adapted for the purpose, and sold so cheaply that cotton gins promise to become as plenty there as coffee mills here. The supply being boundless, commerce will assuredly bring it out, for African cotton must obey that unvarying law which causes raw material, of whatever kind, to follow capital. In return, commerce will find in Africa that ever-increasing market for manufactures which they now demand.

The capacity of Africa being thus well ascertaind, it must be evident that its resources can be developed without any greater effort than was required to develop those of our own cotton region. British science, perseverace, and capital will be brought to bear as missionaries on behalf of human freedom, while merely laboring to extend commerce and canufactures. They behold millions of men offering to sell unlimited quantities of what they want to buy, and to buy an equal value of what they have to sell. They see that the consumption of Africa will double the number of their looms and factories, extend their commerce, and multiply their wealth. The Government is lending aid in many ways to insure the opening up of Africa. It will require time to do it thoroughly, but that it will be done may be regarded as a foregone conclusion. England's most eagscious minds predict that in a few years the importation of African cotton will be felt in the markets of the world. But while this agency to reduce prices is at work, another at our very door will be found more speedy in its results. Our policy of destroying manufactures has driven millions of men to open farms in the West, and those farms have just yielded great crops to a sinking market. There is a perfect deluge of food; manufacturing having been destroyed, there are no consumers. The foreign market upon which the farmers insisted on depending, has given way, and they must continue to reduce the price of their proucts below what similar products sell for in Europe, to induce Europe to buy. Every period of high prices has been followed by one of low prices, whether of wheat or cotton. The farmers having had their seven years of pecuniary plenty, are now entering on their seven years of pecuniary famine. It was so in 1840, when they rose up, to s man, and voted that the delusion should end, and nothing short of a similar determination will give them good times now. Cotton is subject to the same law. The power of the farmer to purchase cloth is gone, and as he buys less, so the planter will find it harder to sell his cotton, for cotton cannot long maintain its price when flour is low. A century ago England did what we are doing-depended on foreign countries for a market for her grain, and wheat went on declining until it fell to nearly haif a dollar a bushel, the peo ple in the mean time consuming foreign manufactures so exclusively that the Germans boasted of buying the skin of a fox from the Englishman for a groat, while they resold him the tail for a shilling. But no sooner did England reverse her policy by making a market at home, than wheat rose and fabries fell. She has never changed that reversal. In this country we are continually witnessing a crisis. They come oftener than formerly, and each one depresses prices lower than did its predecessor. We are in the midst of such a crisis now, which has sent wheat down to lower prices than had been known for many years. Cotton has no inherent vitality to resist the pressure of this or any other similar derangement. It holds up longer than other staples, but its downward career cannot be averted. Its turn will come next.

THE DOWNWARD ROAD.

The Southern Democracy demand Congressional rotection for Slavery in the Territories. They reuire their Northern allies, on pain of excommuni estion from the National Church, to aid them in obtaining it. Though some reluctate, and a few will refuse to yield to the requisition, the mass are preparing to do the bidding of their masters.

We have sketched in historic outline the fall of the New-York Barnburner Softs. Though the most conspicuous example of political spostasy in the annals of the country, it barely surpasses the descent, within the last ten years, of the great body of the Northern Democracy, from the high position it once occupied upon the subject of Slavery, and especially upon the power and duty of Congress to

inhibit its existence in the national territories. It was charged by the Northern Whigs, and be Anti-Slavery men generally, that the main object of Texan appexation was to increase the area and strengthen the power of Slavery in the country. The Democracy of the Free States indignantly denied the charge. Doubtless a large proportion of that wing of the party was -incere in this denial.

The Mexican war was the logical sequence of innexation. Early in the contest it was announced by the Administration of Mr. Polk that they would exact from Mexico "indemnity for the past, and security for the future," which, being interpreted, meant that she must cede to us a large piece of the territory then held by our armies.

The character of the domestic institutions, and whether they were to be free or slave, which were to be established and protected in the newly-acquired territory, began to agitate Congress and the country ere peace was seriously talked of by the biligerents. The Northern Democracy was stirred to its heart's core by this agitation. The war was its favorite measure. It denied, on all occasions, in the most explicit language, and through all its accredited organs, the assertion of its opponents

aggrandizement. When the acquisition of Mexican territory became imminent, the Democracy of the North very naturally feit responsible for the result, and desired to redeem the piedges to Freedom so often given during the contest. When the Three Milion bill was introduced into Congress as a peace measure, Mr. Wilmot, a leading Democrat of Pennsylvania, moved as an amendment to it his famous Proviso, prohibiting, in the language of the old ordinance organizing the North-West Territory Slavery in any territory which we might by treaty acquire from Mexico. This Proviso received the votes of nearly every Northern Democrat in the House of Representatives.

The agitation spread from Congress to the country. The Proviso was warmly approved by the great body of Northern men. By none was it more vehemently applauded than by the masses of the Democracy of the Free States. In the years 1848 and 1849, its doctrines received the assent of the Legislature of every Northern State, in the form of resolutions declaring the power and duty of Congress to prohibit, by special ensetment, the existence of Slavery in the Territories just acquired by the treaty of peace, and in all instances requesting their Senators and Representatives, and in some instructing the former, to vote for such probibition. In the case of Iows, if we recellect aright, resolutions did not pass both branches in concurrence, but each House adopted

Let it be borne in mind that these legislative declarations avowed, in the most unequivocal terms, the power and duty of Congress to incorporate into any net it might pass, organizing governments for California, Utah, and New-Mexico, a fundamental provision, binding alike upon the Territories and upon States that might subsequently be formed out of them, forever excluding Slavery therefrom. The language employed in these declarations was usually copied from the Ordinance of 1787. Let it be further borne in mind, that these resolutions were generally introduced by Democrats, or by committees in which Democrats bore a leading part: that they passed, in many instances, unanimously; that in every case they received the votes of a large mejerity of the Democratic members; while in several legislative bodies the Democracy

gave them its undivided approval. Democratic Conventions, Democratic journals, Democratic leaders, in all the Free States, echoed the voice of the Legislatures. The Augusta Age, The New Hampshire Patriot, The Beston Post, The Hartford Times, The Albany Argus, The Ohio Statesman, went with the current. Not to speak of Van Buren, Wright, Rantoul, Dodge, Stuart, and the men of that school, even Daniel S. Dickinson, the personification of Hunkerism, declared on the floor of the Senate that when the time for or. ganizing the new Territories arrived, he should be ready to vote for the Proviso, " instructed or un instructed." Some States, temporarily lost to the Democracy because of its complicity with Slavery, were lured back to fidelity by loud and ostentatious professions of devotion to Freedom by party chiefs. New-Hampshire was one of these repentant prodigals, Frank. Pierce welcoming the wanderer home.

On this elevated ground stood the Northern Democracy, nine and ten years ago-uncompromisingly hostile to the Extension of Slavery; asserting the powers of Congress to prohibit it for ever, by positive enactment, in all Territories of the Union; enforcing the duty of exercising that power whenever organizing governments for such Territories-the prohibition to be binding through all time upon States formed out of such Territories. Seeing that the course of its " natural allies"

would render the Mexican war a barren triumph to Slavery and a brilliant victory for Freedom, the Southern Democracy began to threaten a dissolution of the Union. The clamor frightened Webster from his propriety, and struck terror even to the great soul of Clay. As to Case, Dickinson, Pierce, and the bulk of the Northern Hunkers, hey laid down their arms without firing a shot; while Cushing and other new Democratic levies, fresh from the Whig ranks, marched straight over into the enemy's camp, making a merit of desertion, and claiming wages for their treason.

The result was a Pro-Slavery triumph in the or ranization of New-Mexico and Utah. For the first time since the adoption of the Constitution. Congress, after a bitter and protracted struggle, passed acts for the government of Free Territo ries, without in express terms prohibiting Slavery therein forever. No other Constitutional doctrine, no other system of public policy, could exhibit more authority or greater names to support it, than that now repudiated. From July, 1787, down to August, 1850, Corgress, in a long series of acts. had recognized and enforced this policy. Its constitutionality and wisdom had been approved by every President, from Washington to Taylor. I had been sanctioned by the Supreme Court of the United States, and by numerous inferior judicatories both in the Free and the Slave States. It had been expounded and illustrated on memorable occasions by the logic, learning, and eloquence of such jurists, statesmen, and orators as Jay, Marshall, Jefferson, Dane, Madison, Kent, Jackson, Wright, Clay, and Webster. Its binding authority was recognized by all political parties, and was the common learning of all classes of men.

In reprobating this departure from the old landmarks, we should remember that the legislation of 1850 did not proceed upon the ground of the unconstitutionality of Congressional prohibition, but only denied its expediency in that particular emergency. The great majority of those who voted in Congress, and supported out of doors, the Compromise measures, did not deny the power to inhibit Slavery in the Territories; they merely questioned the propriety and necessity of then exercising it. The absence of the power was a later discovery! And it should not be forgotten, that throughout the searching and protracted discussions of that period, nearly the entire Northern Democracy, with Gen. Case at their head, maintained that the people of a Territory had the right, through their local Legislature, to exclude Slavery from their soil. Indeed, their power over the subject was lauded. because it would be more wisely and efficiently exercised than it could be by Congress ! But the Slavery Propagandists, by clamor and

cajolery, by threats of disunion and promises of spoils, having induced their Northern allies to take one downward step, now sedulously commenced seducing them into still more precipitous paths. For two years after the fatal legislation of 1850. the prime object of Southern leaders and their Northern confederates was to pledge the party to maintain those measures inviolate and to incorporate into its creed the doctrine of non-intervention in the Territories. The masses of the Northern Democracy still adhered to the old doctrine. This made sales of cotton amounting to £3,500, taking that it was commenced at the dictation of the was specially true of the New-York Barnburners

Slavery Propagandists, and prosecuted for their and the 250,000 Radicals who voted for Van Buren in 1848. Having taken one false step, and justified it on

ustenable ground, it was easy to induce the Democracy of the North to take another in the same direction It was suddenly discovered that Congressional prohibition was not only inexpedient in a given set of circumstances, but was unconstitutional under all circumstances. As the South used Gec. Cass, a Northern Democrat, to seduce the Northern Democracy into the first downward step in 1848-50, so it used Judge Douglas, another Northern Democrat, to seduce them into the secand false step in 1854-6. The former led them to the brink of the precipice. The latter pushed them down its steeps. Norwithstanding that the Kausas Nebraska bill, repealing the prohibitory clause of the Misseuri act, had declared the unconstitutionshity of Congressional inhibition, it still seemed to leave the people of the Territories " perfectly free" to admit or exclude Slavery from their soil. t was this provision that made the measure tolerable and even palatable to Northern Democrata. They tried to console themselves, or rather to chest beir better judgment into the belief that Freedom was more likely to win the field in a contest on the Western frontiers, under Popular Sovereignty, han under Congressional Intervention. Though be outrages in Kansas dispelled this delusion from all eyes not willfully blind to the legitimate workings of the new policy, and though tens of thousands repudiated it, its authors and abettors, the mass of Northern Democrats, reasoning on the hypothesis of their prototype, Macbeth, that, once in, it were better to go through than to turn back, plunged down the declivity, and Aowed themselves ready to follow wherever the Slavery Propaganda would lead

As the election of Pierce was claimed as a popuar ratification of the inexpediency of prohibitory legislation for the Territories, so that of Buchanan was cited as a national verdiet in favor of the unconstitutionality of such legislation. The Democracy of the North were now open to new seductions, and ready for another lapse from the old paths. The Lecompton juggle ignored Popular Sovereignly, as expounded by Douglas. The attempt to force that swindle through Congress and upon the people of Kansas, was the initiatory step toward another stage in this "Road to Ruin," down which the Southern Democracy are dragging their Northern dupes. Having induced them, by threats and bribes, to successively repudiate the power and the duty of Congress to probibit Slavery in the Territories, they now insist that they shall in one breath affirm the power and duty of Congress to plant and protect the institution there! The South has done with negatives. She now demands positives. The North has yielded her theories. The South now requires her white serfs to reduce them to practice.

As in each of the successive steps in this sliding scale of scoundrelism, a few have refused to go further, and have turned back, while the mass, after a little hesitation, have plunged down the declivity, so will it be now. Indeed, the vast majority of Northern Democrats have already yielded the main question in controversy, and only ask that their infamy may be inscribed in ambiguous characters in the order of the day to be issued at Charleston. For pelf, place, and power, they are ready to fasten Slavery upon all the present and prospective Territories of the Union by Federal egislation, and, if need be, by Federal bayonets; and they only beg that the record of their rascality may be cetemporaneous with the diabolical deed. And whether their taskmasters shall grant them even this small boon, is the only point in this part of the Presidential programme which the Southern Democracy are discussing.

TRUTH ABOUT THE RIVER AMOOR.

The importance of the Amoor to Russis has been much overrated. Wonderful stories-stories which are literally fabulous-have been told of the sudden rise of a commerce along its course, which had diminished the price of augar at the Irbit Fair by twenty cents per pound, which had produced large exports of salt beef to the ports of the Pacific, and hich since 1857, had employed steamers running egularly on the river during the Summer.

From a late number of Erman's Archiv, giving an account of what has actually been done toward the pavigation of the Amoor, we find that the steamer Lena, which was placed on the river in 1857, left Marienport on the 31st of May, and on the 18th of August arrived at Shilkinskyi Sawod, where she was laid up for the Winter. A second steamer succeeded only in getting as far as the mouth of the Seja. Sugar, tobacco and segars had been taken up the river, but only as samples, and net in quantities which could affect prices; and as to the Irbit Fair, it can in no wise be affected by any navigation of the Amoor. In Chita, the principal town on the Upper Amoor, the price of sugar was still in July of last year, 40 cents per pound, and of coffee, 60 cents per pound.

During the Summer of 1858 the Lens resumed her trip up the river, and on the 23d of October she lay at Stretjinsk. Although she drew only four and a half feet of water she was continually running aground, and being a stern-wheeled boat there was great difficulty in steering her. The other boat was of eight-horse power, and had "accommodations for four passengers." A Russian staff-officer who started on her the year before, left her at the first opportunity to continue his voyage in a native cance.

In estimating the value of rivers it will not do to be governed very much by their appearance on the map. On the map, the Danube appears to be worth twice as much commercially as the Rhine, while in reality the Rhine bears five times the com merce of the Danube. As a channel of commerce the Amoor appears to take a very low rank; the best and warmest portion of its valley is still in the hands of the Chinese; Russia has gained in it no considerable political or commercial advantagesnothing but some excellent ship-timber.

WHAT DO WE DRINK?

The peculiar taste of the Croton Water for the last two weeks has given rise to a good deal of speculation and some little excitement. A strong earthy quality, such as one finds in swollen brooks after a heavy shower, is the immediate provocation to many absurd theories; and the good people who have for seventeen years passively enjoyed one of the greatest luxuries of life-cold water in abundance-now repudiate the fluid, and rush to lagerbier and slops of a worse quality, at the peril of their health. Of course, the liquor-dealers are not slow to avail themselves of the bue and cry, and the harmless Croton is banished from many a table, and proscribed in many a household.

There is really no cause for this panic. The water has been somewhat affected by the heavy showers which fell a few days since; the swamps and low grounds along the river are full to over-

flowing, and under the dog-day sun their floating regetable matter and pientiful loose earth have impregnated the main stream with their flavor. It tastes strongly of the earth, and that is all. There is no poison, no foul matter, no vile foreign an-stance in it. If the Croton is dangerous, then all the men and other enimals who drink from the rivers and brooks of the country should show the injurious effects of earthy water. That it is not a local affection is shown by the fact that it prevalls all over the city, and is more noticeable especially where the flow is limited, and the water partially singuates in the mains; and also from the more conclusive fact that the water of the Brooklya works is affected in the same manner. Close examination with the microscope reveals no unusual animalculæ, or dead animal matter, but only regotable fiber, such as would naturally flow from the hill-sides and swamps after a heavy storm.

If any one tells stories of sudden sickness can by using the Croton, do not be in a hurry to being them, but make a careful inquiry, and ten to one year find Bourbon or Monongabela instead of Crotes at the bottom of the mischief. An official and then ough examination is now in progress under the suspices of the Croton Board, and we shall me brve the facts fully set forth. In the mean time keep cool and do not fear that any danger luris is the currents of the Croton. If its flavor is seen what affected, its wholesomoness remains an

HONOR AMONG THIEVES,

By the general consent of mankind, the last the of human depravity is reached when thieves refer to deal honorably among themselves. "Heart among thieves!" has been deemed sufficient to recall to a sense of conventional deceacy the me mentarity oblivious peculator, pirk pocket, pirate, burglar, buccaneer, and brigand who claimed more than his share of the spoils, or tried to take advantage of one of the frateruity by tricks ast recognized in the usages of the craft.

But this venerable apothegm, like backneye! quotations from Shakespeare, has become stale. The times demand something new and fresh. The Wise and Donnelly correspondence, and the means by which the erratic Governor's letter got into the newspapers, suggest a substitute. lieresfter, when regues would call brother regues to a sease of duty, let the appeal be, "Honor among Softs !"

THE LATEST NEWS.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington. legated Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 15, 1859.

The President has worked hard to make points n Nicaragua and Mexico, but now that it is officially admitted that nothing can be done with the Governments of those countries except by employng that force which Congress has refused to authorize, it is not strange that so old and experienced a man as Caleb Cushing should decline to take s hand in a game regarded as already lost. Mr. Dimitry, Translator of the State Department, has volunteered, it is said, for the forlorn hope, but probably has stipulated that his place in the Departnent shall be assured to him on his return.

It is now said that Mr. Hunter, the present Chie Clerk, drafted the Webster letter to the Chevalia Hulsemann, as well as Gen. Cass's first letter of the expatriation question.

The Hon. Robert J. Walker is here.

Mr. Casev, the United States Treasurer, who has been very ill, is recovering.

To the Associated Press.

Prof. Alexander Dimitry, Translator of the State Department. was appointed to-day by the President, Minister to Costa Rica and Nicaragua, and will lave here at an early day for Central America.

The statement of The London Herald (brought by the Vanderbilt) that our Government has officially so-tified that of her Majesty that the United States have received to abandon privateering as a portion of the maritime law agreed upon at the Congress of Paris in 1856 is entirely without foundation. The Administration strictly insists on its retention. tion strictly insists on its retention.

The Leadon Herald of Aug. 2 says that the statement referred to was the result of a misprint, as the word "recoived" having been substituted by the compositor for "refused." The editor meant to sey that our Government have refused to abandon

Death of a Prominent Man. Mr. George W. Crockett, President of the Bank of North America, 6 ed in this city yesterday.

Later from Northern Mexico.

New-Orleans, Aug. 15, 1859.
The steamers Arizona and Indiancia have arrived tere from Brazos with \$800,000 in specie.
Brownsville dates are to the 4th inst. The veller ever was prevailing there as an epidemic. In North-

The Fort Riley Railroad.

Leavenworth City voted to day to loan its redit to the amount of one hundred thou and dollars for building the railroad to Fort Riley. Sufficient subscription have been guaranteed to justify the immediate processition of the work. tion of the work.

The Agate Club. New-Haves, Monday, Aug. 15, 1859.
The schooner Isabella has arrived here, with the Agute Club on board. All are well.

The Ludow Association.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 15, 1879.

The Ludow Association, from New-York, arrived here this evening. They were received by Hope Head Company of this city, and escented through the principal streets. The steam engine they brought with them attracts much attention.

An Absconding Creditor. A. Titus, a wholesale grocer of this city, has abconded, with liabilities amounting to \$100,000.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE BAY .- About 2 o'clos yesterday afternoon a yawl-boat attempted to boat the British brig Brothers, when off Bedloe's Island, i tow of the steaming R. L. Mabey. The boat, which contained three men, was capsized, and, although every exertion was made by the captain of the tag boat, all three were drowned. Their bodies have a been recovered. The captain of the tug-boat picked a coat, which, no doubt, may identify the parties.

PICNIC OF THE FIVE-POINTS CHILDREN .- Mr. Be ow, Superintendent of the Five-Points House of Is dustry, yesterday conducted the children connects with that institution, together with some seventy-five others, inhabitants of the Points, to Mott Haves where, in a grove selected for the purpose the com any enjoyed a delightful day, indulging in various ports, and partaking of refreshments provided by the friends of the institution. The day passed off to the general satisfaction of all. At 7 o'clock the company returned in the steamer Sylvan Grove.

-The Postmaster at Warren, Ohie, writes at the request of Mr. Timothy Bradley of Johnston, Ohio, say that the story of our correspondent announces that Mrs. B. was the happy mother of 8 children at birth is a malicious hoax, and adds: "Mr. and M Bradley are both respectable persons of respectations families—have been married about six years, have never had any children."